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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XXVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

NO. 39.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Harrisburg Convention.

Resolved, That it is the duty and the right of the citizens freely to express their opinions, upon the conduct of those entrusted with power, and in times of distress and suffering and danger, brought on by the acts of any department of the government, it is their right and their duty, by all constitutional means, to endeavor to correct the abuses that exist, and to prevent the mischiefs that are threatened, and for that purpose to unite their efforts, so that when the day of appealing to the ballot box shall come, the appeal may not be made in vain.

Resolved, That the numbers, zeal and harmony of the members of this Convention, and the patriotic spirit which has pervaded its deliberations and its acts, have afforded us the most sincere satisfaction; and together with the fact, that so many of those who compose it, were but recently of the party which supports the Executive, furnish the most convincing evidence that a change has taken place in Pennsylvania; that the love of country and attachment to the Constitution has prevailed over party attachment and devotion to a man; and that at the next election, this patriotic State will be found on the side of the Constitution and the laws, associated with her sisters, Virginia and New York, and with them contributing to the success of the great cause of constitutional freedom.

Resolved, That in the next elections for Congress and the Legislature, it be deemed an indispensable qualification of candidates, that they are heartily opposed to Executive usurpation, truly attached to the representative system as established by the Constitution, and ready to support the rightful authority of both Houses of Congress, against the encroachments, menaces, and assaults of the Executive.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens, throughout the Commonwealth, along with zeal and energy in the great and good cause, to cultivate a spirit of conciliation and mutual respect; and that it be further earnestly recommended to them, to distinguish with their high approbation and confidence, every member of Congress or of the Legislature, by whatever name he may have been chosen, who in his station has faithfully resisted Executive usurpation and abuse, and firmly maintained the rights of the people.

Resolved, That it be also earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens in their respective districts and counties, to adopt all such measures as may be calculated to ensure success—to establish committees of correspondence, and to maintain a communication with each other, for mutual encouragement, information and support, throughout the State.

Resolved, That in removing from office William J. Duane, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, because, in the exercise of a power committed to him by law, he would not violate his judgment and his conscience, and thereby conform to the conduct to the will of the President; in appointing another to succeed him for no other reason, but because he would conform to his will; and in assuming the responsibility of doing himself, what was entrusted by law to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury alone, the President was guilty of an usurpation and abuse of power, and a violation of the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That in taking these steps a few weeks before the meeting of a new Congress, recently elected by the people, and clothed with the authority of the people, so that he might thereby be enabled to interfere by veto power, and frustrate the intentions of the representatives of the people, unless two thirds of both houses should concur—he was guilty of a violent encroachment upon the rights of the people, as they were intended to be secured by the Constitution.

Resolved, That in assigning as a reason for this encroachment, that a majority in Congress might be, and probably would be, bribed or corrupted, he was guilty of an unwarrantable assault upon the character of the representatives of the people, an unjust and fatal disparagement of the representative system, and a destructive outrage upon the whole scheme of our government; amounting in fact, to an assertion, that there was no virtue but in the government of a single man, or what is properly denominated an absolute despotism.

Resolved, That by these means, he has unlawfully seized upon, and still holds in his own custody and power, the whole treasure of the U. States, having thus removed it from the place where it was deposited by law, and where it was declared by Congress, and known by the people, to be secure, and where, too, it was subject to the power of the representatives of the people, into places of his own selection, of whose sufficiency there is no evidence, and where it is as much beyond the proper control of Congress as the treasury of the General Post Office, and may, for aught we know, be equally mismanaged, wasted, or devoted, for corrupt purposes, upon favorites and partisans.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the public monies to the place of their lawful deposit, after one House of Congress has declared the reasons for removal to be insufficient, is contrary to the plain spirit and meaning of an Act of Congress, is a

manifest disregard of law, and justly awakens a suspicion that the public monies have been squandered or lost, and therefore cannot be restored—a suspicion strongly supported by the notorious fact, that secret and contingent drafts, were drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the amount of millions, not for any service of the Government, but for the service of selected Banks (in one of which he was himself a stockholder) and to supply their wants, and which suspicion cannot and ought not to slumber, until the people's money is again publicly counted down in the sight of Congress and the people, at the place where they declared it to be secure.

Resolved, That in withholding from the Senate for now six months of their session, the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was the instrument of his unlawful will, so that the Senate might have no opportunity of acting upon his appointment, the President has been guilty of a gross disregard of the constitutional rights of that body, a violation of the true meaning of the Constitution, and a dangerous indulgence of an arbitrary spirit which respects neither law nor right, and has no deference whatever for the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

Resolved, That in these acts of the Executive Government of the United States, which have disordered the currency, destroyed confidence, and produced universal and increasing distrust and distress, are to be found the plain and adequate causes of that unhappy change, by which a nation prosperous and happy, and blessed by a gracious Providence, with the means of continued prosperity and happiness, has been plunged into embarrassment and suffering, for no discernible reason but because such is the will of a single man, who ought to be their servant, but acts as if he was their master.

Resolved, That the acts of usurpation and abuse, already noticed, bad as they are in themselves, are far transcended by the alarming and unconstitutional doctrines deliberately put forth by the President in the paper styled a Protest, in which there is a declared assumption of Executive power, in direct opposition to the theory of our Government, and the literal provisions of the Constitution.

Resolved, That ours is a Government of the people, and that all public officers are mere organs of the people, responsible to them, and to the laws which they enact, and not to the President, who is himself an agent, and not a ruler.

Resolved, That the claim of the President, which denies to Congress the power to place the people's money in the hands of officers whose appointment would not devolve upon him, is adverse to the 2d section of the 2d article of the Constitution, which provides that Congress may vest the appointment of certain Officers in other hands than the President's.

Resolved, That the 8th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution renders all the officers and departments of the Government subordinate to the people by their representatives in Congress, thereby denying the power claimed by the President in his Protest, which would render him superior to all the Departments of the Government, and to the people themselves.

Resolved, That if these assumptions, thus boldly put forth by the President under the influence of evil passions, and evil counsellors, should be unhappily sanctioned by the people, an entire and radical revolution will have been effected in the form of our government, the whole of its powers being thereby deposited in the hands of the President alone.

Resolved, That such a sanction of the powers claimed by the President will lead directly to the destruction of our liberties and the establishment of a despotism.

Resolved, That we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to the majority in the Senate of the United States, for the patriotic energy and unsurpassed talents with which they have maintained the cause of the Constitution, and withstood the assaults upon their Constitutional rights and privileges, and especially for the noble firmness with which they exposed the usurpation and abuse of power committed by the Executive in seizing upon the public purse; hurled back the disrespectful and unconstitutional attack upon their character and privileges in the unprecedented paper called a Protest, without suffering it to remain to defile their proceedings; rejected the Executive commentary upon that unwarranted paper, without attempting to solve the perplexing question, whether it was an explanation, or whether it was a retraction, which has so much puzzled the supporters of Executive pretensions; and for the dignified rebuke conveyed in their answer to the insulting message which accompanied the re-nomination of the so-called Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, as well as for the second and more decided rejection of the nomination thus attempted to be forced upon them, in contemptuous violation of their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That our gratitude is also due to the majority in the Senate of the United States, for giving a ready ear and the most prompt attention to the memorials of our fellow citizens, and to those entrusted with their conveyance and care, listening to their complaints, discussing

their reasons, and doing what they could to redress the grievances complained of, and this too, when the doors of the Executive mansion were peremptorily closed against the delegates of the memorialists, and those delegates sternly refused admission to the presence of the President, to lay before him the representations of the people suffering under his rash, ill-advised and unconstitutional interference with the currency, and, if possible, by means of correct information, to turn him from the destructive policy he was pursuing.

Resolved, That one of the principal means employed to accumulate power in the hands of the Executive, whereby he has been enabled thus to seize upon the public purse, tamper with the currency, to introduce disorder and distress into all the operations of business, to insult and menace the Senate, and to attempt to assume to himself all the powers of government, is to be found in the possession of the appointing power, so exercised that the whole body of officers, high and low, throughout the U. States, should be made to feel their dependence upon him, and upon him alone, and all who sought for office, to look to him alone, and that both should be instructed, that their tenure and their hopes were to be maintained only by active subservience to his will, as paramount to every other consideration, even that of duty, and the public welfare; and thus a body be established, entirely devoted to his purposes, whatever they might be.

Resolved, That the only corrective of this abuse of the appointing power of the President, is to be found in the full exercise of the Constitutional control of the Senate over appointments, and that in our opinion, under the extraordinary circumstances in which we are placed, this control ought to be exercised and applied to the whole extent of its Constitutional limits; and particularly to every case where an appointment is made of a member of Congress, which may be suspected to be, or even have the appearance of being, the reward of conforming his representative conduct to the will of the Executive rather than to the will and interests of his constituents, or may have the effect of rescuing him from accountability to his constituents, and that in such exertion of their Constitutional control, by some signal example to which a growing and alarming abuse, dangerous to our liberties, and destructive of the principle of Representative Government, the Senate will be supported and upheld by the people, and be acting according to the true spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Senate is now the refuge of Constitutional freedom, where it must be preserved and protected until the people shall have the opportunity of extending to it their own protection by the ballot box, (as the recent elections in Virginia and New York and the demonstrations in Pennsylvania assure us that they will do,) and while we view with admiration the constancy and ability which have so strikingly distinguished the conduct of the majority of that body, we earnestly conjure them to continue to watch and to resist the efforts of unjust power, in every shape it may assume, and to advise and approve of nothing which may have a tendency to advance its schemes or consolidate its strength.

Resolved, That we appreciate, with heartfelt gratitude, the patriotic firmness of the minority in the House of Representatives of the United States, and the distinguished ability with which under every discouragement, they have exerted all their powers to maintain the Constitution and the true policy of the country; they have been voted down by determined majorities, and sometimes cut off from discussion by the previous question, but the light they shed upon the great topics of debate, has spread through the Union and is now rapidly making its way to the minds of their countrymen, whence it will return to the Representative Chamber, and finally triumph over the blindness of party attachment.

Resolved, That with the expression of our gratitude to the patriotic minority in the House of Representatives, we would encourage them to persevere, assured, that whatever may be the strength of the majority in the House, the great majority of the nation is already with them, and that is a majority that will make itself heard.

Resolved, That instead of retrenchment, economy and reform, there has been an extravagant and unaccountable increase of expenditure, until the sum expended by the government has amounted to no less a sum than twenty-two millions of dollars within the last year, independent of what was applied to the payment of the public debt—at the same time offices have been multiplied to increase the number of Executive favorites, and the money of the people has been lavishly bestowed in salaries and rewards and extra allowances.

Resolved, That the refusal of the President to receive committees of our fellow citizens, who respectfully waited upon him from various parts of the United States, to offer to him information upon the effect of his measures, and to request that his policy might be changed, so as to relieve the country from the severe distress he has brought upon it was as contrary to true wisdom, as it was to the regard that is due to the rights of the citizens, and equally betrays a weak mind and a

despotic temper, already surrendered to the dominion of flatterers, and unable to bear the plain language of republican simplicity and truth.

Which resolutions, except the third, were unanimously adopted. The third resolution was adopted, Mr. Bull of Bradford, Mr. Drinker of Susquehanna, and Mr. Frick of Northumberland, alone voting against its passage, giving as their reason that they deemed it inexpedient, but stating also that they had no objection to the principles it contains.

ADDRESS

To the People of Pennsylvania,
Adopted by the Convention.

A Convention of delegates from the several counties of Pennsylvania, representing those of their fellow-citizens who disapprove the recent measures of the National Executive, and who attribute to those measures the excitement, alarm and pecuniary distress, now pervading the country, have assembled and deliberated upon the interesting questions submitted to their consideration. From the commencement of their session to its close, the idea has been constantly present to their minds, that the occasion and the objects which called them together are of unspeakable importance to the freedom and happiness of their common country. They believe, that at no former crisis, since the Whigs of the Revolution uttered their defiance of arbitrary power, and staked life and fortune and sacred honor upon the issue, has the call been so peremptory upon all those who love their country, whatever may be the modification of their republican creed, or whatever their party name, to rise up in defence of the first principles of the government, and, by united force and hearty co-operation, to restore the constitution and the law to their just supremacy over the rulers of the land.

The more we have compared sentiments with each other, the more intense and deep-seated has this feeling become. Under its guidance we have adopted a series of resolutions, to which we respectfully invite the candid attention of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and of the whole American people. To its paramount influence we attribute the uninterrupted harmony which has marked the proceedings of a Convention, belonging to no party in the politics of the state, but composed of individuals from almost every party, who, without yielding their own distinctive opinions, are yet prompt at the call of common danger, and ready to contend at the ballot-box, side by side, for the injured principles of the constitution, and for their common rights as citizens of a free republic. To extend this feeling more widely through the state, and to produce a corresponding harmony of action upon the great national questions now at issue, is the sole object of this brief Address. If our efforts be successful, the struggle of power between the people on the one hand, and their elected servants on the other, can no longer be doubtful; and a lesson will be taught, so useful to the cause of rational freedom, as to entitle this generation to the gratitude of all succeeding ages.

Have the Convention overrated the importance of the present crisis? Is it not true that our community is at this moment excited and alarmed beyond all former example—that the permanency of the Union, and the stability of republican institutions, have become subjects of fear and reasonable doubt, and that for such doubts and fears, abundant cause is furnished by the ruinous career of the national executive? Let the people judge for themselves, by reference to facts, with which all are familiar, and which no one will deny. Let them examine the doctrines asserted by the President in reference to his own powers, and say whether he does not claim the whole sovereignty of the nation, and disregard all the checks which the constitution has provided against arbitrary authority. Let them observe among the fearful omens of the times, how these doctrines are propagated by every means which an extended influence over the public press, and an unlimited command of the public treasure, have placed within his reach—how principles inconsistent with all rational liberty are openly proclaimed by his blinded and corrupt adherents, in the name of freedom, and under the guise of democracy. Let them mark how the power of the national government has been brought to bear upon the independence of the state sovereignties; and referring to their own Commonwealth for an example, at once recent and impressive, account for the vacillations of its executive and its legislature, under the attractive influence existing at Washington. Let them study the history and investigate the accounts of the general post-office, and they cannot fail to perceive that the good of the people and the law of the land have been contemptuously set aside by this administration—that a department created for general convenience, has become a mere engine of party operations, its revenues squandered among hungry partisans, and its value as a vehicle of sound information utterly destroyed. Let them number, if they can, the armies of office holders and office seekers who swarm through the country, and whose only role of action and opinion is the command of their chief; and let them observe, how the number and compensation of officers has been increased, and these officers arrayed like a standing army, at

all our elections, with the approbation of him who, while the oath of office was yet warm upon his lips, declared, that to reduce the expenses of government, and prevent the interference of public officers with the freedom of elections, should be cardinal objects of his administration.—Let them remember that a large portion of the house of representatives, influenced by the fear of punishment or the hope of reward, and surrendering their freedom of thought and action, have tamely passed under the yoke of the executive; and that, but for the patriotic stand which the Senate has made in the citadel of the constitution, this famed republic, the beacon light by which all other nations have steered in pursuit of freedom, would now be a monarchy in every thing but name.

That the pretensions of President Jackson, if admitted by the Senate and the People, as they have already been by the House of Representatives, would render this government a monarchy and not a republic, is evident from the paper which he presented to the Senate as an exposition of the authority claimed by the President. In that singular document, he adopts as a basis the powers exercised by the king of Great Britain, when the royal prerogative was most widely extended; and, so far from recognizing the principle of our constitution, that all powers not granted by that instrument are to be regarded as withheld, he claims every attribute of sovereignty not expressly prohibited by the letter of the constitution. Let this claim be admitted, and it will be useless for Congress to enact laws, or for the Judiciary to decide upon their construction. The President will understand them as he pleases; he will then set them aside if they interfere with his plans—and, when some excuse for the disregard of his official oath is required by an insulted people, those immaculate advisers, who surround the throne, will find it in his zeal for the maintenance of public morality, by precept at least, if not by example.

The monarchical feelings of Gen. Jackson will be found to govern his practice in its most minute details. Like the weak kings, of whom history furnishes too many examples, we find him surrounded by a few interested favorites, who, by flattering his vanity, and stimulating his passions, maintain exclusive possession of the royal ear. Through the barriers thus created, the language of truth cannot pass; nor can his constitutional advisers expect to enter, unless upon condition of entire subservience. Nay, the very delegates of the people of the United States, instructed to bear to the president a statement of their grievances, have either been refused admission into the palace of their Caesar, or, when admitted, have been denied the opportunity of making known their views.

Surely the facts to which we have thus briefly adverted, and which our limits forbid us to present in detail, would afford a sufficient and satisfactory explanation of all the alarm which exists in the country. Instead of being surprised at the universal agitation of the public mind, while tyranny and corruption thus walk naked in the light of day, we should wonder rather at the patience and forbearance of the American people. And yet their causes of complaint go far beyond a mere mal-administration of the general government. For the first time in the history of this country, the power of the executive has been so exerted as to interfere with the business, and ruin the prospects of private individuals. The currency has been deranged, produce depreciated, labor deprived of its wonted employment, commerce and manufactures paralysed—and this not by the regular legislation of the representatives of the people, but by the act of one man, who, in his rage for conquest, has set himself above the people and the law. Not satisfied with warfare upon co-ordinate departments of the government, he has commenced hostilities against the credit and currency of the country, by the sudden and unwarranted removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the U. States. To this outrage upon rights secured by law—to the spirit in which it originated and the manner of its execution, and more especially to the total insecurity in which it has left the public treasure, and the schemes for flooding the country with worthless paper which sprung up simultaneously with the removal of the deposits, are to be attributed the unexampled pressure, which all classes feel in their pecuniary affairs.—By this act of the President, a wound was given to public confidence, which years will probably be insufficient to heal. In a country like ours, where capital is small, and enterprise unlimited, industry must be crippled whenever credit is shaken. The credit of our country, has not only been shaken, but almost destroyed by the conduct of the administration; and the consequences are what the most ordinary understanding might easily have foreseen, that a people who one year ago were prosperous in a pre-eminent degree, are now plunged in distress, with the gloomy prospect of almost universal ruin.

a probable necessity of winding up the affairs of the national bank, by which forty millions of dollars must be withdrawn from active employment in the business of individuals, it fully explains all the embarrassments of which the people have complained in their memorials to Congress, and of which no human foresight can perceive their termination.

If we look first at the effects of this measure upon the commerce, industry and happiness of the country, and then refer to the reasons by which the President professes to be governed, we shall be struck with surprise at the total insignificance of the one in comparison with the other. And we cannot but wonder at the reckless audacity which could hazard so many interests, and destroy so much property, in order to accomplish so little of public or private good. It is true, he puts in the foreground his extreme tenderness for the morals of the people, and mourns over the alleged corruptions of the bank, as sinking at the foundations of civil liberty. But why limit the operation of these feelings to the single example of the Bank of the U. States? Why not restrain his own immediate officers, the friends of his bosom, and the constant associates of his councils, from influencing elections by bribery and force, and from the wanton expenditure of public money, in order to secure the election of a candidate of their own. Why such long suffering with the abuses, and corruption, and total insolvency of the post office department; and why his patronage of men and persons, whose daily practice sets truth and morality equally at defiance? The answer is obvious from the facts of the case. His new-born zeal for public morals and civil liberty is a single edged sword, harmless to his friends, and formidable only to those whom he considers his enemies;—and the probability is that if the Bank of the U. States had accepted his offer to become an ally against the constitution and the people, the President would have discovered far stronger reasons for prolonging its existence, than he has been able to give for its condemnation and destruction.

In the preparation of this address, many topics have occurred to us, which might profitably be discussed, as calculated to throw light upon the condition of the government, and the prospects of the country; but anxious to be brief, we have contented ourselves with a reference to such prominent facts as may show the danger of our position, and the absolute necessity of some vigorous effort on the part of the people. The question next arises, what shall the People of Pennsylvania do to restore the integrity of the constitution, and regain the lost happiness and repose of the community? Let them denounce the ruinous policy of the present administration, by their votes at the next elections for Congress and the Legislature. Let them take their stand, once more, on the side of justice, liberty and reason; and supported, as they will certainly be, by Virginia and New York, they will present a force which no possible combination among the partisans of the oppressor can successfully oppose.—To prepare for that election and to bring about an effective co-operation on the part of all who disapprove the acts of Executive usurpation, has been the great object of this Convention. Thus far we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine hopes, and we pay with the assurance that the good work of conciliation here auspiciously begun, must go on and produce a rich harvest of good to our beloved country. We entertain no doubt, upon the evidence which surrounds us, that a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania agree with us in opinion upon the great national questions to which we have referred, and we believe that when our adversaries shall find all efforts to divide and distract us unavailing, they will retire from a contest which holds out to them no prospect but defeat.

Still more Distressing Intelligence.

Confirmation of the loss of the James, with upwards of 250 persons.—Loss of barque Astrea, with 208 persons. Loss of brig Edward.—Loss of brig Fidelity.—Loss of brig Columbus; all bound to Quebec.—Loss of barque Charlotte Langin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.—Loss of ship Marchioness of Queensbury.—Loss of barque John Atkins from Halifax for Richmond.—Loss of brig Margaret, from Belfast, and four lives.

Never, within our recollection, have we had to record such a list of disasters among shipping, and loss of lives, as has fallen to our lot this day. It will be seen from the following account, copied from the Halifax Gazette of the 21st inst. that the loss of the James is confirmed, together with numerous other vessels.

From the Halifax Gazette, of May 21.

Our paper of to-day contains melancholy accounts of shipwrecks and the loss of human life. We saw a person yesterday who was at Louisburg when the Astrea was lost. The survivors had reached that place. They informed him that that vessel struck on the morning of the 7th instant, against some high cliffs at Little Loran Head, about 5 miles from Louisburg, and almost instantaneously went to pieces; that she had studding sails set at the time, and up to the fatal moment of striking had been going at the rate of ten knots.—The only individuals saved were the surgeon, carpenter, and one seaman, who were thrown almost insensible on some of the cliffs.

SPENCER, May 14.—Barque Astrea, William Ridley, master, with 211 passengers and crew, went ashore at Loran, near Louisburg, morning of 7th inst. and only the Surgeon, and two of the crew saved. Same day, brig Edward struck a piece of ice near Fort Nova, and sunk immediately—crew saved.—On the 10th,

brig *Fidelity*, Clarke, from Dublin for Quebec, went ashore on Saturday and was lost; passengers and crew, 150 in number, were seen by the *Colchester*, a small vessel from Newcastle for Quebec, was lost three miles East of Louisville, crew saved. On the 27th ult. lat. 45° 28', lon. 45° 53', the *Margaret*, Walsh, from Newcastle, picked up the captain of barque *James*, from Ireland for Quebec, with ten others, only survivors of 265 persons on board the *James* when she sprung a leak and sank.

The crew of barque *Charlotte* Langin, of New Brunswick, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, has been landed here from an American fishing vessel. The ship had sprung a leak and they abandoned her. They were three days in their boats.

Ship *Marchioness*, of Queensbury, from Liverpool for Miramichi, went ashore on Cape Pormentine, night of 18th inst. but will be got off if the weather continues moderate.

Three vessels bound to Quebec with passengers, (one of them the *Jane*, of Workington,) are reported ashore on St. Paul's.

Barque *John Atkins*, from Halifax for Richmond, went ashore three miles from that place, and was totally lost.

On the night of 15th inst. brig *Margaret*, from Belfast, for St. John's, N. B., went ashore at Barrington, and was totally lost—crew saved. The mate's wife and four children were drowned.

COLUMBIA, PA. May 31.

The Bridge.—The last pier of this important work is completed and all the masonry is now put up, except a few perches required on the wings of the abutment. The false works have also been set in and the frame of the superstructure fitted together on all the spans except two; the weather-boarding, first-flooring and roofing are in like manner finished within about five hundred feet. The bridge, it is expected, will be passable for footmen in two weeks. —*Spy*.

Effect of Oil on Water.—The following is a secret worth knowing: In rough weather, they (the fishermen of the Bosphorus) spread a few drops of oil on the surface, which permits them to see clearly to a great depth. I was aware that oil would calm the surface of the sea; but until recently I did not know that it rendered objects more distinct beneath the surface. A trinket of some value had been dropped out of one of the upper windows of our palace into the Bosphorus; which, at this place, was ten or twelve feet deep. It was so small, that dragging for it would have been perfectly useless, and it was accordingly given up for lost, when one of the servants proposed to drop a little oil on the surface. This was acceded to, with, however, but faint hopes of success. To our astonishment, the trinket immediately appeared in sight, and was eventually recovered.

De Kay's Sketches of Turkey.

The minority of the Committee appointed to investigate the Bank of the U. States, conclude their masterly report as follows:

In conclusion, the undersigned would observe, that neither of them gave his voice for the resolution creating the committee, nor deemed the inquiry, in many of its objects, necessary or proper. They hope it is not improper to add the expression of the opinion, that had the attention of the House been particularly drawn in debate to the terms of the resolution, it would have received some modification; and that it is owing to its passage under the operation of the previous question, and without any examination of its details, that it received, in its present form, the sanction of the House. Being, however, placed on the committee, the undersigned were desirous of discharging their duty as members of it, under the order of the House, to the best of their ability, and according to their understanding of the rights of the Corporation visited—the powers of the House, and the principles of Justice. They were desirous of taking up the various matters of inquiry enumerated in the resolution, viz: the causes of the distress, the alleged violations of the charter, and the imputed corruptions of the Bank, one by one; of considering them in the order in which they are arranged by the House; of investigating each according to its nature; of inspecting the books and examining the proceedings of the Bank according to the charter, that is, in reference to all objects which, by the charter, are properly subjects of such inspection and examination; or in regard to which the Directors might voluntarily submit them for inspection; and of inquiring into the other matters referred to them, as far as, on consideration, they should deem the committee competent to do so.

Of all these subjects, the undersigned confess that they regarded that which stands foremost in the resolution as vastly the most important; an inquiry into the causes of the present distress. It was their firm persuasion that the country demanded this inquiry of Congress. A number of memorials and of subscribers to them, greater by far than have at any former period come before Congress, invoked the aid of the National Legislature to relieve them from a state of unexampled distress. An embarrassment unusually extensive and severe, and not yet essentially alleviated, demanded an inquiry into its causes. It was alleged, on the one hand, to be wantonly produced by the Bank; and, on the other, to be the un-

lucky to which they were sent (who might be willing to appear before them,) as to the extent and causes of the distress; to receive from the Bank the statements of its affairs, which they are well persuaded it would most cheerfully have afforded, and which would have illustrated its whole course on the difficult and trying position into which it has been thrown; and from all other persons, on whom the committee would have had a right to call, their testimony as to the manner in which this measure of the Executive has been taken up and carried on. Such an examination, the undersigned believe, would have been useful to Congress, satisfactory to the people, and powerfully efficient in leading to the removal of the heavy burdens now lying on them. This object first accomplished, as it was the first in the precept of the House, the undersigned would have proceeded to consider the violations of the charter; and as the resolution of the House does not confine the inquiry to those violations with which the Bank has been charged, they would have deemed themselves authorized to extend their researches to those of which the Bank complains, particularly to the removal of the deposits for reasons not deemed satisfactory by Congress, as now appears of record on the journal of one of the Houses of Congress. If, after these inquiries had been gone through, it had still appeared, on considering the other matters comprehended in the resolution, that they required or admitted further investigation, the undersigned would cheerfully have co-operated in the work, resorting to every source of information, legally available, as far as the same could, by the charter, be required from the Bank, or legally received or compelled from any other quarter. If, in the progress of such an investigation, so conducted, disclosures had been made of matter requiring or authorizing any further procedure on the part of the House, the undersigned would not have been behind the most zealous of their associates, in denouncing it to the House and the country. A different view of their duty was, however, taken by their colleagues, resulting in a series of measures, from which the undersigned, fortunately found themselves obliged to dissent.

But while there was a form, in which the undersigned were prepared to meet every part of the resolution under which the committee was raised—the form most consonant to the wants and wishes of the country, (to which all other matters of party crimination are insignificant, compared with the great question of the causes, the just responsibility, and the remedies of the present sore distress)—the form unquestionably in which the resolution was viewed by one considerable class of those who voted for it in the House—the undersigned freely admit, that, in the range and character proposed to be given to the inquiry by their colleagues, the majority of the committee, the purpose of the majority of the House was not mistaken. They think that no candid person, contemplating all the circumstances of the case, from the first demonstrations of a policy on the part of the Executive hostile to the Bank, down to the recent measures, in support of that policy, in the House of Representatives, will deny that its object was the overthrow of the institution, and the impeachment of its directors before the bar of public opinion, if not before that of the judicial tribunals of the land, of gross malpractices, corruptions, and frauds; and that the inquiry to be conducted by the committee, of which the undersigned composed the minority, was proposed to be one of the measures to promote that end. So far from this being denied, the undersigned understand it to be not only admitted, but claimed as a merit, on the part of the friends of the present Administration of the National Government.

How was it natural that such an inquiry should be met by the Bank, or rather by those who have been entrusted by the stockholders with its direction? The Bank is a legal abstraction. To charge the Bank with bribery and corruption, is to use words which have no accurate meaning, true or false. The party implicated is the directory and officers; men of character; men known to the community as some of its most useful members and brightest ornaments; men of probity, unimpeached in private life. Some of them are merchants, whose word, in the most important transaction, would be deemed as good as their bond; and others are professional characters, who adorn the highest tribunals of the country. These are the party implicated—charged with a most cruel and perfidious design to bring universal distress upon the country, for the sake of paltry selfish ends; and to promote these ends, further charged with corrupting the conductors of the press, corrupting the people in the exercise of their elective franchise, and corrupting the members of Congress. Are honest and honorable men, charged with these odious misdemeanors, to submit to the charge without a murmur; to acknowledge the reasonableness of making it; the expediency of investigating it; all vague and unspecified as it is; the reality of a *prima facie* case against them? Does conscious innocence require them to admit that there is ground of suspicion? Does the strong and indignant feeling that their characters are outraged, while their rights are invaded, call upon them voluntarily to take the culprit's place, and endure the ignominy of what they deem an uncalled for and vexatious inquiry? Or is it not rather the natural dictate of proof and conscious innocence, to place themselves upon their rights, beneath the

eyes of the country, and to demand of the country, as honest and as virtuous as any of those, in office or out of it, high or low, who charge them with corruption. A good name is as dear to them as to their accusers. Their make in the welfare of the country is as great. The success with which they have conducted the affairs of the great institution entrusted to their care, is not a matter of opinion; it is notorious to all the world. At this moment, notwithstanding the fearful warfare waged against them by almost every branch of the Government of their own country, their credit is as good at London or Paris as that of the Bank of England or France. At this moment, in the remotest East, in the markets of China, where the silver coin of the country, from the public mint, is undervalued, the paper of the Bank of the U. States is an acceptable currency. In the midst of its career of usefulness, it has been, unfortunately for the country, drawn into the field of political controversy; its directors and officers vilified by name, their most laudable measures misrepresented, their most innocent acts calumniated, and their slightest errors of judgment tortured into corruptions and crimes; above all, the severe distress, with which the country has been visited for the sake of carrying on this warfare, has been cruelly imputed to the wanton action of the Bank, though struggling for its own existence, against the most formidable efforts to crush it. The calm and dignified tone which characterizes the communications of the Committee of Directors, under circumstances like these, is, to the undersigned, a satisfactory indication of their integrity and conscientious purity. They have placed themselves where, as American citizens, conscious of their rights, of their injuries, and of their innocence, they had a right to place themselves, under the protection of the law.

Firmly believing that they are innocent of the crimes and corruptions with which they have been charged, and that, if guilty, they ought not to be compelled to criminate themselves, the undersigned are clearly of opinion that the directors of the Bank have been guilty of no contempt of the authority of this House, in having respectfully declined to submit their books for inspection, except as required by the charter.

All which is respectfully submitted by
EDWARD EVERETT,
WILLIAM E. ELIOWORTH,
House of Representatives, 22d May, 1834.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, June 3, 1834.

Mr. McKean said, a committee of thirty citizens, of the first respectability, from various sections of Pennsylvania, all of whom, he believed, were now in the Lobby of the Senate, had honored him by putting into his charge a memorial to be presented to the Senate, signed by more than 200 delegates from the different counties of that State, who assembled at Harrisburg, the seat of government, on the 27th ult., to consult as to the causes of public distress and the mode of relief. And though, he said, a difference of political opinion, as well as on questions of abstract expediency, existed between a portion of the memorialists and himself, it was nevertheless his desire to represent them fairly, and it was no less his pride than his duty to say, that this Convention comprised as much of respectability, talent, and weight of public and private character, as any convention of men that had assembled any where within his knowledge, and whose experience entitled their opinions to the most respectful consideration.

He had been furnished with a statement showing the general, as well as political, complexion of the Convention, and he took occasion to say, that the latter was corroborated by his own knowledge of the facts as stated. The whole number of delegates present was 209; of this number, 75 were original Jackson men, about 30 of whom supported Gen. Jackson in 1832. Delegates were appointed from 48 counties, and delegates were in actual attendance from 44 counties, including the city of Philadelphia, accidents having prevented the attendance from the other 4. He had been particularly instructed to say, that the entire proceedings had been distinguished for harmony, unanimity, and zeal, and that the whole character of the Convention furnished the strongest evidence of a great political change in Pennsylvania, and a growing opposition to the recent measures of the present administration of the General Government. The memorial was written with great force and ability, and condemned, in toto, the conduct of the Executive branch of the Government in reference to the Bank; to which cause they assented to all the present distresses of the country, and ask Congress for relief.

Mr. McKean then presented the following memorial, and moved that it be read, referred to the Committee of Finance, and printed with the names:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

A numerous body of the citizens of Pennsylvania, assembled at the seat of their State government, ask leave respectfully to offer their Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. In assembling together and adopting the present measure, they are obeying the instructions and uttering the voice of their suffering fellow citizens of every section of this wide spread commonwealth. Out of twenty-six Congressional districts, twenty-five are represented in the convention. The fullness of the representation may be judged of by the numbers of your memorialists, who have left their occupations and their homes at a moment when, in consequence of the distress which pervades every part of the State, a departure from either is attended with peculiar inconvenience and embarrassment.—They have yielded,

however, to the commands of their friends and neighbors without regret for any personal sacrifices, and they have met together to counter upon the grievances which are endured, and to devise if possible the means of alleviating them. Your honorable bodies are not now to learn the distressed condition of any portion of the country. It is long since we have seen recorded in your journals the receipt of petitions from more than a hundred thousand citizens, all uniting in one mournful but unquestionable story of suspended wages, lost credit, increasing wants, and diminishing means to supply them—which have left their deep and perhaps indelible impression in every portion of a heretofore prosperous and smiling land. These communications springing, as they have done, from various quarters, and dictated by no concert or co-operation, except that which flows spontaneously from a common state of calamity, your memorialists have now the painful opportunity to confirm. They have brought together the disastrous tidings which have been collected in each distant section of the commonwealth. They have opened to each other freely their swelling hearts, and they have sought in vain for one mitigating circumstance in possession or in prospect, for one exaggerated representation or distorted fact in the numerous exhibitions of deep felt suffering which have been made to Congress, and they have found only one aggravation in the conviction that the suffering has been altogether unnecessary and unmerited.

As Pennsylvanians, your memorialists contemplate with anguish the neglect or destruction of unlimited resources, which are now worse than thrown away. The cherished policy of the State, consisting of an encouragement of her manufactures, has become impracticable and delusive—there is no longer a market for the sale of them, or a reasonable probability of being paid for if they could be sold. The consequence is, that numerous establishments of that description are actually closed, and others remain in partial operation, with crippled strength, performing but a fraction of their accustomed labor; and struggling even in that feeble and imperfect condition, not in the belief that any return of profit can be realized, but clinging to the possibly delusive hope that infatuation itself must one day be brought to perceive and to abandon the error of its ways.

Your memorialists do not mean to dwell for a moment upon the loss sustained by the proprietors, severe and afflictive as it is—unjustly and tyrannically as it has been decreed. They are able in many instances to stand up against the shock beyond the reach of utter ruin, and they are awaiting in such cases with becoming fortitude the return of better times. Pennsylvania happily rests upon resources which the rudest storm cannot in a moment sweep away. But your memorialists anxiously desire to communicate to your honorable bodies some portion of the feeling with which they are animated for a large class of the laboring poor, whose daily bread depends upon the constancy of their employments and the certainty of their reward.—In the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, two-thirds of a population of thirty thousand inhabitants owe their livelihood to manufactures. The suspension of the loom and the loom, which have now occurred, debars a large portion of this vast mass of human activity and strength from occupation and consequently from support; and many of them must be cast out to starve, unless a Providence juster and more benignant than their rulers protects them in their day of need.

The staples of the commonwealth are without a market. Many of its once flourishing mines are in a great degree abandoned, & their miners are generally dispersed. Iron and cotton are no longer manufactured to the extent of more than two thirds of their former produce. Lumber, if it sells at all, sells at greatly diminished prices. Four out of five of the furnaces of an extensive glass house at Kensington are extinguished, and the fifth is kept in blast chiefly that the numerous apprentices may continue to enjoy the means of instruction and beneficial exercise. If flour retains its price, it is owing to the additional calamity of its scarcity, in consequence of which the supply has been reduced in proportion to the demand. Turn where we will, your memorialists perceive one universal sense of present or impending ruin, depressing the energies and darkening the prospects of the citizen.

It is scarcely necessary at this time, to trace these deeply seated and wide spread mischiefs to their source. Under a solemn sense, however, of the responsibility which we owe to our constituents, and to your honorable bodies, we do not hesitate to confirm the imputation which has been so often communicated to Congress. Until a series of measures, on the part of the Executive of the Union, hostile to the best interests of Pennsylvania, were consummated by the last fatal blow aimed at the Bank of the U. States, in the removal of the deposits to the custody of other institutions, all was prosperous and marked with plenty. The energies of the commonwealth, and as we believe, of the whole nation, became palsied from that hour.—Your memorialists must therefore ascribe the sufferings to which they have adverted to that ill-advised measure, consequent as it was upon, or connected with a system of hostility pursued towards the National Bank. The measure would probably have been sufficiently disastrous of itself; but when it bore every appearance of a deliberate and unrelenting disposition to break down the barriers of the Constitution, it was fraught with ruin to the brightest hopes of the nation.

As other memorialists have been denied access to the Executive, we cannot hope for succor from the quarter where

we should otherwise most naturally have looked for it; to which we unobtrusively ascribe the sufferings of our constituents. We therefore make our appeal directly to the Legislature. We approach your honorable bodies with the deference and respect that are due from citizens to the representatives of the sovereignty of the American people, but with the firmness and independence of freemen suffering under the weight of accumulated wrongs; conscious of the purity of our motives and the righteousness of our cause. We are no less representatives of the people than yourselves; selected, indeed, at the moment of suffering; without the reproach of having in any degree contributed to it; and unhappily without the means of extending relief. We approach you under the deepest conviction that it is fully within your power to redress the evils of our common country, and that it is your most sacred duty to put forth your arm and exercise that power. We rest upon the right which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution to remonstrate against grievances, where complaint must lawfully be heard; to demand relief where alone it may be found.

We believe, and so communicate to you, that the measures now in operation, of which we are so fully apprised, were in direct violation of the Constitution. That that Constitution given to the Executive no sort of control over the treasure of the nation. That in assuming such unauthorized control, an act has been committed of lawless usurpation, and high handed tyranny; and that the coordinate branch of the Government whose peculiar rights have been invaded, owes it to the nation and itself, effectually to vindicate them. We believe, moreover, and we assert with the confidence which the Constitution and the cause inspire, that should the Legislature deny the redress we call for, and refuse to rescue the bleeding country from the effect of wounds thus wantonly inflicted, it will participate in the exercise of arbitrary power.

Could your memorialists discover for the act complained of, one feeble pretence in reason or in law, they would summon to their assistance the best consolations of patriotism, and patiently abide by the redress which the elective power may afford. But when they are referred to no authority, and are informed of no danger to justify or excuse the act; when they are told that their constituents are to be involved in ruin—that the Constitution of their country is to be invaded—that the best hopes of a happy people are to be blasted for the sake of an experiment; and when that experiment has done its office and has proved itself to be altogether disastrous, they cannot, because they feel they ought not to, delay to throw themselves upon Congress for ample and immediate relief. Should it be delayed one single hour, distress will be greatly aggravated. Should Congress rise without specific measures to carry the balm of consolation to the hearts of your suffering countrymen, the extent of the calamity it would be impossible to foretell.

The representatives of Pennsylvania are especially called on to listen to the mournful voice of their suffering fellow citizens. They will not surely turn a deaf ear to the cry of supplication speaking from so many thousand tongues. If they can, let them listen to the voice of warning. This convention was composed of two hundred and fifty members—of whom two hundred and eight have been in attendance. Of the whole number no less than seventy-five have heretofore been friends and supporters of the Chief Magistrate, whose acts have plunged the nation into deep calamity. They have deemed it due to their love of country to hold fast by the Constitution through evil and through good report; and when a President, to whom they have been ardently attached, forgets the tie—infinity stronger than the strongest tie of personal devotion—that ought to bind him to his country and her laws, they deem it equally their duty to cast him off forever.

Your memorialists are well assured that a single act of Congress, calculated to give renewed confidence in our institutions, and to insure to them respect and obedience hereafter, would at once arrest the progress of distress, and restore happiness to the people. The violation of the Constitution, like the sudden blast of death, filled the whole nation with dismay. The application by Congress of the remedy, which is completely within their power, will dispel with magic influence the shades which now envelope the country. Your memorialists confidently believe, that the restoration of the deposits to their only proper depository—or an unequivocal act disapproving of their removal—or an act re-chartering the Bank of the United States—or any act which shall effectually restrain the Executive from carrying on hostilities against the policy of Congress and the peace and welfare of the country, would afford relief;—the want of which is so sorely felt and the possession of which so anxiously required. And they respectfully pray that one or all of such acts may be passed.

(Signed by the Members of Convention.)

MONDAY, June 2.

Mr. CLAY's resolutions relative to the return of the Deposites were taken up for consideration.

Mr. FORSYTH then moved to divide the question on the resolutions, the two propositions being different in their character, so that a distinct vote might be taken on each.

This, Mr. CLAY assented to.

Mr. FORSYTH said, that as honorable gentleman had expressed a great willingness that a *scire facias*, or other proceeding, should be issued, with a view to inquire into its proceedings, and to ascertain whether it had violated its charter, he would make a proposition, if he could obtain encouragement from the opposite side, which should effect that object. He

proposed to offer the following, as a substitute for the resolutions, to follow the word resolved:

"That a *scire facias* be issued by the proper officer, to try immediately if the charter of the Bank of the United States has been forfeited.

"1st. Because the corporation has advanced money to a foreign Government, without being previously authorized to do so by act of Congress.

"2d. Because the whole power over the management of the institution has been placed, by resolution, in the hands of a few persons, and has not been exercised by the Board of Directors as required by the charter.

"3d. Because the Bank has failed to perform its duties under the pension laws, not having transmitted money placed in its possession to pay pensioners, when required by proper authority.

"4th. Because the corporation has refused, under various pretences, to submit to an examination of its books and proceedings, by a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, specially appointed for that purpose.

"5th. Because the money of the Corporation has been loaned to individuals and expended in disseminating pamphlets and speeches throughout the U. States, to influence popular elections and to procure a renewal of its charter.

"6th. And lastly, for any other causes operating a forfeiture that can be established by evidence, in the belief of the district attorney of the United States, whose duty it is to issue the said *scire facias*.

Mr. CLAY said, if the gentleman would bring forward a distinct proposition, issuing a *scire facias*, to try whether the Bank has or has not violated its charter, he would give the gentleman a *carte blanche* to fill it up as he pleased. All he desired was to sustain the law and the Constitution. But he could not take the resolution as a substitute for these resolutions.

Mr. WEBSTER signified his assent to this statement.

Mr. FORSYTH then made a few observations, explaining that he had not intended to press for a *scire facias*. He would not move it distinctly, but was willing to make it as a substitute. The issuing of a *scire facias* would be productive of much distress, and he desired to share the responsibility of the act with the gentleman on the other side.

Mr. CLAYTON said, that whenever the gentleman from Georgia should present a distinct proposition for a *scire facias*, founded on the Report of the Committee of the House, he should have his vote. To send a *scire facias* not founded on the Report of a Committee, would lead to no result, as the Court could not look at it.

Mr. FORSYTH admitted that the course indicated by the gentleman from Delaware was the regular one; but it was impracticable to have the previous report of a Committee, when the Bank would not permit any Committee to examine the books. But would the gentleman agree to vote for this proposition as a substitute for the resolution?

Mr. CLAYTON replied that there was a Report of a Committee, on which a *scire facias* might issue; or the President could of himself issue a *scire facias*.

Mr. FORSYTH admitted that the President had the right, but he could not advise the President on the subject; he had no connection with him.

Mr. CLAYTON then said, that, if the gentleman would put his proposition in a form which would not interfere with these resolutions, and would take the whole responsibility, he should have his vote. But he must be understood as not giving himself any sanction that a *scire facias* could be issued, to cover any more ground than was embraced in the finding of a Committee.

After a few words by Mr. FORSYTH in reply, both resolutions were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1834.

The first of the joint resolutions submitted by Mr. CLAY, condemning the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States, was taken up as the general order, on its third reading, and was passed without a division.

The second of the joint resolutions, requiring the restoration of the public deposits to the Bank, was next considered, and, after some remarks from Messrs. KING, of Georgia, PRESTON, FORSYTH, and BENTON.

Mr. McKean said he would say a word before the vote was taken. After all that had been said both in and out of Congress about distress for six months, this was the first and only opportunity afforded to any Senator to vote for a proposition avowing of relief, and without having changed his opinions in the least in reference to the whole subject; he intended to vote for this resolution, not because he believed it would produce essential relief, but because a vast majority of his constituents who had spoken on the subject had complained of deep distress, and expressed a confident belief that a restoration of the deposits will grant relief. This had not been confined alone to the appointments of the Administration. He considered it a question of sheer expediency, and one which he presumed many of his constituents could judge of more correctly than himself, and he did not feel himself at liberty to oppose their will.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. DAN BULL, CALHOUN, CLAY, CLAYTON, EWING, FRELINGHUYSEN, KANT, KNIGHT, LEIGH, MCKEAN, MANGUM, NADDAIN, POINDEXTER, PORTER, PRENTISS, PRESTON, ROBBINS, SILSBEE, SMITH, SOUTHARD, SPRAGUE, SWIFT, TOMLINSON, TYLER, WAGGAMAN, WEBSTER—28.
NAVS—Messrs. BENTON, BROWN, FORSYTH, GRUNDY, HILL, KANE, KING, (Ala.)

King, (Geo.) Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright, &c.

So the resolutions were both passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

LIBERIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a colored man who went out as an emigrant to Liberia in the last voyage of the *Jupiter*. His name is Beverly Wilson, and he is stated by the Norfolk Herald to be well known to many of the citizens of that borough, and of a correct moral deportment and industrious habits.

MONROVIA, March 4.

"The emigrants that went out in the *Jupiter* have all had the fever, of which four have died, viz: one woman of 75, two children under twelve, and the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wright. The rest are all convalescent.

I am not prepared to tell you much about the distant parts of Africa at this time; as far as I have seen I am well pleased. Monrovia is improving very fast; the town contains two hundred and twenty dwelling houses, besides stores and other buildings; there are about ten warehouses built of stone, and a number of their dwellings have stone basement stories, and are whitewashed inside and out; some are nearly finished.

There are many vessels on the coast, which are going out and coming in almost every day. We have also many foreign vessels here. The harbor has not been clear since I arrived.

We have fruit in abundance, and the varieties too numerous for me to mention at this time.

We have also horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, jacks, and all kinds of poultry that we have at home.

The fish are very fine. I have seen them weigh 187 pounds. Porgeys, mullets, and sunfish are very plenty.

I have been told by some who are acquainted with farming, that the land is as good as any in America.

We have two Sabbath Schools in Monrovia, and an every day school for male and female pupils. I have seen at the Methodist Sabbath School about one hundred children. We have also Sabbath Schools at Grand-Bassa, about 100 miles from Monrovia, at Millsburg, and Caldwell; and have established three others among the natives.

Since I arrived, we have purchased land on the River, which is good for farming, and the water abounding with excellent fish and oysters.

We have a number of the different tribes to visit us from the interior; I have seen them from as far as Arabia. I have also seen the Mahometan priests in the colony; they read and write, and are anxious to converse on the scriptures. They ask many interesting questions.

I believe this bids fair for a good country. We only want means for the people, who are sent here unprepared for farming or any thing else. I have seen the sugar-cane and coffee-tree both very thriving."

The abandonment of Algiers as a colony has been recommended by a Committee of the French Chambers. Their report affirms that it cannot be retained with a less army than 25,000 men; that it costs France 30,000,000 of francs per annum, while its own revenues do not exceed 1,500,000 francs.

Dr. Jones, in a letter to Professor Siliman, states that there is a colony of Gypsies in Louisiana. They were brought over by the French at an early period and colonized. They have lost, however, their wandering gypsy habits, and attend to regular business. Their complexion is darker than the French, and they still call themselves gypsies or Egyptians.

The Gazette of the Beaver states that the leaders of the Jackson party in this country have abandoned Jacksonism so far as to advocate the establishment of a National Bank. We have reason to believe that there is good ground for the assertion. Those who have the independence to speak their minds fully on the subject, admit that a National Bank is necessary to a proper management of the fiscal concerns of the government, and to regulate the currency of the country. But party drill and discipline prevents them from acting according to the dictates of their own judgment.—Beaver Argus.

The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island has surrendered its charter, and so have been the charters of many subordinate lodges. The same things have happened in other States. In this season of peril, we have better things to think of than speculative masonry, or political anti-masonry. If either offend, or stand in the way of the public prosperity and public peace, let either, or both, be buried, with the chariot wheels of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea! To effect this, however, moderation and liberality, with justice, must be exerted by both parties.—Reason will accomplish what force may attempt in vain.

Niles' Register.

The government of Vera Cruz has passed a decree abolishing convents and confiscating all the property to the service of the state. The edifices are to be converted into hospitals and seminaries of learning. This measure, we feel apprehensive, will be the cause of another of those internal wars from which Mexico has suffered so much.

Comundrum.—Why are many females of the present day like the lilies of the scriptures? Answer.—Because they toil neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 75.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. June 9, 1834.

From the proceedings in the Senate of the U. States, in the preceding page, it will be seen that Gen. McKean, one of our Senators, is disposed to come out upon the right side at last. He voted for Mr. CLAY's resolution to restore the Deposites, prefacing it with a remark which will be found in the proceedings. This is one good effect of the late Convention, we have every reason to presume.

We mentioned in our last, that Mr. CLAY had been selected to present the Memorial to the Senate. It had been so determined by the Committee; but they subsequently altered their arrangement. Mr. WEBSTER gave his views at length on the Memorial; and they have not yet been received by us.

Monday being the only day for the presentation of memorials, &c. in the H. of Representatives, we suppose the proceedings of the late Convention will be laid before that body to-day. The election of Speaker prevented their presentation on Monday last.

The Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the room of Mr. Stevenson, resigned, on Monday last, on the tenth ballot, which stood as follows:

John Bell,	114
James Polk,	78
Richard H. Wilde,	11
Jesse Speight,	1
Joel B. Sutherland,	2
Blanks,	6

Mr. Bell is called the anti-Van Buren, and anti-Kitchen-Cabinet candidate.

A new Paper has been commenced in Hagers-Town, entitled the "Courier and Enquirer," by F. G. W. KAPP. It is of very large size, and handsomely printed.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.—The following is a List of the Committee of Delegates, from the Pennsylvania State Convention, who were bearers of the Memorial to Congress:

John Sergeant,	Joseph Paxton,
John H. Devor,	Robert C. Hall,
Joseph McIlvaine,	Henry Drinker,
John P. Wetherill,	William Darlington,
David Woolpper,	James M. Russell,
Samuel Anderson,	Henry L. McConnell,
William Wright,	James McSherry,
Thomas M. Jolly,	George Darsie,
Samuel Cary,	Robert Cunningham,
George Weber,	Thomas Williams,
John Beiteman,	John B. Wallace,
David Krause,	David M. Murrie, Jr.
Fredk. Eichelberger,	Shom Zook,
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COMMUNICATED.

At a private meeting of the "Gettysburg Guards," held at the house of A. B. Kutz, on Monday evening the 2d inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the reception and entertainment of the "Gettysburg Guards," by the Volunteer Companies of York, whilst on a visit to that place, is alike creditable to them as Citizens and Soldiers.

Resolved, That in consequence of the kind treatment received by us, the thanks of the Company be transmitted to the Soldiers and Citizens of York, through the Captains of their different Volunteer Companies, and by publication in the papers of this borough.

Resolved, That the thanks of this corps be tendered to the "Codorus navigation Company," through their agent, Mr. George A. Morris, for their kindness in accommodating us so agreeably, during our excursion in the Codorus.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company be tendered to their worthy host, Capt. JOHN HAY, for his excellent accommodations, and his extraordinary exertions to render us satisfaction.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

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Extract of a letter from an Officer on board U. S. Schooner *Grampus*.

"PORT AU PRINCE, May 12, 1834.

"We have been here three days, and my curiosity is not yet satisfied. Yesterday (Sunday) I visited the general parade, where about 5,000 troops were reviewed by President BOYER of this mis-named Republic. They performed their different evolutions much better than I expected.

The troops were all black, composed of infantry, cavalry and riflemen; the latter carried rifles with bayonets, and were dressed in red pantaloons, and blue coats faced with red. The regular troops receive \$9 50 per month, and volunteers \$2 50. After the review I visited the President, who received me in the style of genuine French politeness. We made our communications by signs more than

words, as we did not understand each other's language. The Congress of this Republic is now in session; with some of the members of which I became acquainted. A part of this day I spent in the House of Representatives. The House presents quite a respectable appearance. The members act with much decorum, and observe a considerable degree of par-

liamentary order. The government has a mint where silver and copper coin is made. Treasury bank notes from one to ten dollars are also issued.

The island (Hayti) contains many seminaries of learning and a college for the education of their youth, all conducted in the French language. The annual export of coffee is about \$7,000,000 lbs. Whilst the French had possession of the island, it produced much more.

I visited the vault of the ex-President and niece, who lay side by side, embalmed in a lead coffin. They were surrounded with what is common for the dead in the West Indies, a number of small images, and a splendid cross. I next directed my steps towards the church, which was encompassed with beggars of the most miserable description. I saw no other worshippers than females; and it is said none but they attend such places on this island. It is to be regretted that so little religious feeling is manifested, and so little religious influence is exerted by the males. Doubtless, if there existed among the inhabitants a greater regard for the true worship of God, their churches and other public places would not be

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Monday being the only day for the presentation of memorials, &c. in the H. of Representatives, we suppose the proceedings of the late Convention will be laid before that body to-day. The election of Speaker prevented their presentation on Monday last.

The Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the room of Mr. Stevenson, resigned, on Monday last, on the tenth ballot, which stood as follows:

John Bell,	114
James Polk,	78
Richard H. Wilde,	11
Jesse Speight,	1
Joel B. Sutherland,	2
Blanks,	6

Mr. Bell is called the anti-Van Buren, and anti-Kitchen-Cabinet candidate.

A new Paper has been commenced in Hagers-Town, entitled the "Courier and Enquirer," by F. G. W. KAPP. It is of very large size, and handsomely printed.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.—The following is a List of the Committee of Delegates, from the Pennsylvania State Convention, who were bearers of the Memorial to Congress:

John Sergeant,	Joseph Paxton,
John H. Devor,	Robert C. Hall,
Joseph McIlvaine,	Henry Drinker,
John P. Wetherill,	William Darlington,
David Woolpper,	James M. Russell,
Samuel Anderson,	Henry L. McConnell,
William Wright,	James McSherry,
Thomas M. Jolly,	George Darsie,
Samuel Cary,	Robert Cunningham,
George Weber,	Thomas Williams,
John Beiteman,	John B. Wallace,
David Krause,	David M. Murrie, Jr.
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"The work goes bravely on."—The populous and growing town of Rochester in the interior of New York, heretofore under the ban of Jacksonism, has broken her edict and come out heart and soul for Whig principles. At the charter election just held, Whig majorities in every ward have been given, and the spirit is spreading far and wide.

An insolvent applied to the Commissioners at Bristol for his discharge; among the assets he laid before the board was thirty children, all by one wife, who had three times presented him with twins. His creditors mostly were medical practitioners. He was discharged.

Certain rail roads are projected by which the journey from New York to New Orleans may be made in less time than the period of six days! What a "world" shall we have in these United States, if they remain united and prosperous—as they were some months ago.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. F. Ruttauff, Mr. David Fetter, to Miss Rebecca Clippinger—both of this place.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. J. Ruttauff, Mr. Daniel Klingel, to Miss Sarah Haudschild—both of Littlestown.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Isaac Reif, to Miss Sarah Slagle, daughter of Mr. George Slagle—all of this county.

On the 25th, by the same, Mr. Thos. Collins, to Miss Matilda Stonessifer—both of this county.

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the 1st instant, Mr. Thomas Gowen, (formerly of this town) aged about 24 years.

Lately, at his residence near Newville, Cumberland county, Col. James Fenton, an officer in the last war.

On the 16th ult. in Gratis township, Preble county, Ohio, Mrs. Susannah Hoover, consort of Mr. George Hoover, aged 41 years.

At Cambridge, Ohio, on the 25th ult. Sarah Juliana, youngest daughter of J. Hersh, Jr. Esq. formerly of this place.—[This is the fifth child Mr. Hersh has been deprived of since his removal from Gettysburg.]

Temperance.—A meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society," will be held in the Court-house, on Saturday next, at 4 past 7, p. m. Several Addresses will be delivered.

O. O. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

June 9.

Temperance Discussion.

THERE will be a public discussion of the question, "Ought Temperance Societies to interdict the use of Wine among their members?" by the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, on Saturday the 21st day of June, inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house. The public in general are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the discussion of this interesting and momentous question.

Members of the Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

D. M. SMYER, Sec'y.

June 9.

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife MADALINA, has left me without any just cause, this is to give notice to all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JACOB BEECHER.

Mountpleasant township, June 8, 1834.

SECOND YEAR OF

Parley's Magazine.

THE unexampled success of this juvenile Work, which now circulates into every state and territory of the Union, has encouraged the publishers to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious Parents could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction of Youth.

It is important to remark, that this Magazine has become a great favorite in Schools, and that judicious Parents and Teachers have discovered that its interesting matter, its spirited and appropriate engravings, its entire novelty, added to the circumstance of its coming every fortnight fresh from the press, in convenient and beautiful numbers, have all conspired to render it unusually attractive to young readers. It is read with avidity and pleasure; and the object of school education, so far as it relates to reading understandingly, acquiring at the same time valuable portions of knowledge, and an enduring taste for reading, is better accomplished by this interesting periodical, than by any means hitherto attempted.

There are now Schools in every part of the country that take some twenty, some thirty, some forty, and some as many as sixty-six copies of this Magazine; and the Teachers, one and all, recommend its use and importance in the most unequivocal manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

To such as are yet unacquainted with Parley's Magazine, we would state some of the interesting topics it presents.

I. NATURAL HISTORY OF BEASTS, BIRDS, FISHES, REPTILES, INSECTS; PLANTS, FLOWERS, TREES; the human frame, &c.

II. BIOGRAPHY.—Especially of the Young.

III. GEOGRAPHY.—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.

IV. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES, in various parts of the world.

V. Lively Descriptions of the Curiosities of Nature and Art, in each of the U. States, and in other countries.

VI. NARRATIVES.—Such as are well authenticated; Original Tales.

X. PARABLES, FABLES, and PROVERBS, where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. POETRY.—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.

XII. INTELLIGENCE.—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of the above Subjects are illustrated by numerous and beautiful Engravings, prepared by the best Artists, and selected not only with a view to adorn the Work, but to improve the Taste, cultivate the Mind, and to raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy Objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

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This Magazine comes out every other Saturday, and is sent to any part of the U. States, by mail.—Price, One Dollar a year, in advance.—8 copies for \$5; 20 copies for \$15; or 25 quarterly parts for \$5.—Postage three quarters of a cent, if under 100 miles; one cent and a quarter only for the greatest distance.

LILLY, WAIT, & CO., Boston.

June 9.

Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, Va. July 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1st, 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of Judkin's Ointment, the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHE

POUNCEY.

Those bright ones which gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits reunite—
Whom fate hath torn asunder here—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this dreary world afar—
Meet soul and soul, and cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But oh! how dark, how drear, and lone,
When I seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wanderer through each radiant one,
I find no light to meet the loved of this!
If there be such ones, they could twine,
Which death alone had power to sever,
Then stars would shine in mockery shine,
And heaven would be a mockery here!

It cannot be! each hope and fear,
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than the dark world which claims us now:
There is a voice, by sorrow heard,
When heaven weighs life's galling chain,
That voice is the Almighty's word—
"The pure in heart shall meet again."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anecdote.—There is a pleasant anecdote related in the life of Waller, of Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, during the reign of Charles I. The poet going to see the King at dinner heard a singular conversation between that arbitrary monarch and two of his prelates, the Bishop of Winchester and Dr. Neale, Bishop of Durham, who were standing behind the King's chair.

King Charles asked the Bishops if it was not perfectly just and reasonable that he should take his subjects' money whenever he wanted it, without observing all the useless ceremonies of making an application through Parliament!

The Bishop of Durham readily answered "God forbid, Sir, but you should be the breath of our nostrils."

Whereupon the King turned, and said to the Bishop of Winchester, "Well, my Lord, what say you upon this subject?" "Sir," replied the wary Bishop, "I have no skill to judge of Parliamentary matters."

The King answered "no put off, my Lord, answer me directly." "Then, Sir," said the Divine, "since you insist on having my sincere opinion—I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neale's money for he offers it."

It is added that the King was highly pleased with the wit, contained in the worthy bishop's answer.

Divorce.—A debate arose a few days since in the House of Representatives of Connecticut, on the petition of an individual for a divorce from his wife, on the ground that she was in the habit of throwing hot water upon him, beating him on the head with the tongue, endeavoring to pick out his eyes with a fork, and of committing various other acts of an equally objectionable character. In support of the petition it was urged that it was the design of the marriage contract to promote happiness, very little of which had been enjoyed by the petitioner; that no good end could be answered by keeping the parties in their present state of union, and that there was much reason to entertain apprehensions for the life of the husband. On the other hand it was insisted that if disappointment and quarrelling were to be a sufficient ground of divorce, the legislature would be inundated with applications; that the woman was amenable to the law, which would afford the husband ample protection; and that an application of this sort, proceeding from the husband, was altogether novel in its character. The divorce, however, was granted, ayes 113, noes 50.

Cure for the film in the eye of a horse or an ox.—Edward S. Jarvis, Esq. of Surry, (Me.) in a letter to Mr. Joseph R. Newall, proprietor of the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, states as follows:

Have you ever heard of a cure for a film on the eye of a horse or ox? I was told of one 18 or 20 years ago, and have been in the practice of it ever since with perfect success. It was brought to my mind by just having a proof of its successful application in a calf that had its eye hurt by a blow from another creature. A film formed over it, and it was thought its eye was lost. But by turning into the opposite ear a spoonful of melted hog's fat, it was cured in 24 hours. I do not pretend to account for this, but I have seen it tried often with success, and I think it ought to be made public, if it has not been before. I learned it of an Indian.

An English traveller, who has just published his narrative of a journey in the valley of the Nile, says—"My beard, (which, in Europe, was soft, silky and almost straight,) began, immediately on my arrival at Alexandria, to curl, to grow crisp, strong and coarse, and before I had reached Es Sonan, resembled horse hair to the touch, and was all disposed in ringlets about the chin. This is no doubt to be accounted for by the extreme dryness of the air, which, operating through several thousand years, has in the interior changed the hair of the negro into a kind of coarse wool."

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure, will not reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not ask their faculties nor improve their powers, nor attempt, as they ought, to rise to superior excellence. They have no high commanding object at which they ought to aim, but often seem to be passing away life without object or aim. The conse-

quence is, their efforts are feeble, they are not aiming at any thing great or distinguished; and therefore fail to achieve a character of decided worth.

Pitts. Statesman.

A wag the other day remarked, that the project of loaning "the credit of the state to the People thereof," was something like a man trying to raise himself from the ground by pulling at the waistband of his own breeches.

Noble Sentiments.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life, for independence of principle, for integrity, and for his scrupulous adherence to truth. He once explained the rule of his conduct, which ought to be generally known and adopted. It ought to be deeply engraven on every heart. He said—"It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such to my children."

Conversation.—Avoid quotations unless you are well studied in their import, and feel their pertinence. My friend, on the other day, while looking at the skeleton of an ass which had been dug out of a sand-pit, and admiring and wondering at the structure even of that despised animal, made a very bad use of one. "Ah!" said he, with the deepest humility, and a simplicity worthy of La Fontaine, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made!"

Delicate Compliments.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection which she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sor-

Infidelity.—He, who, in the dark hour of temptation, sins against his own convictions, and yields himself to dishonesty, to intemperance, or any sensual excess, violates, indeed, the laws of God, and wounds his own soul. But the mischief of his iniquity may not reach far. He may wrong without intending to corrupt his neighbors; and possibly, even in settled habits of transgression, he pays some homage to truth and virtue, by deploring the weakness of his moral principle, and by his acknowledgments of the shame.

But the man who propagates infidelity, who treats with open insult things sacred, does what he can to corrupt the world. He labors to overthrow the barriers that protect society; to rob his fellow creatures at once of their law and their hope. He, who, for his hunger or his avarice, plunders me of my wealth, still leaves me that, with which, if I be only faithful to myself, though having nothing, I possess all things. The murderer who takes my life, still leaves unhurt my undying soul. He has no power, nor does he seek it, over that which is better than life. But he who undermines my faith in God, or in Christ, and my hope of immortality, takes from me my only effectual motives to virtue, and restrains from sin, my solace in sorrow, and my peace in death. He leaves me, without principle, to the solicitations of every sin; he exposes me, impotent and defenceless, to the sins of others. Infidelity has no strength for the day of visitation, no comfort for the night of sorrow; no spiritual gladness in the life that now is, and no prospect for a life to come. It makes void the promises of God. It annuls that precious covenant to the widow—"Thy Maker is thy husband—the Holy One is thy friend." From the Orphan it takes the blessed assurance, "Doubtless thou art our father;" and instead of these words of peace from a compassionate Saviour, "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me!" it leaves its miserable victims "without hope and without God in the world."

The village of Washington, Pa. is in a prosperous way, according to the Reporter, a paper published in that place, there having been on Tuesday morning of week before last, about one dozen weddings within its limits. Four families furnished all the brides.

Parallels of the Sexes.—There is an admirable panoply of qualities between the sexes, which the Great Author of Being has distributed to each with a wisdom which calls for our admiration.

Man is strong—Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man shines abroad—Woman at home. Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade & please. Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—Woman of mercy.

The following amusing dialogue occurred at Sierra Leone, between two sailors who happened to be on the military parade when the soldiers were at drill, going through the evolution of marking time—a manœuvre by which the feet as well as the whole body of the person are kept in motion, presenting a similar appearance to that which they exhibit when they are actually marching. One observed the other, matching the movements of the

corps very attentively, with his eyes fixed and arms akimbo. "What the d—l are you looking at?" he inquired. "Why, Jack," replied his companion, "I am thinking there must be a very strong tide running this morning, for these poor beggars have been pulling away this half hour, and haven't got an inch ahead yet."

NEWARK, (Ohio) May 24.

A gentleman of Washington county, Md. was travelling on the turnpike, three or four days since, on his return home from a visit to the western part of this State, and recognized a man named Dean, breaking stone at the side of the road, who had fled from Washington county fourteen years ago, to avoid a prosecution for murder. The gentleman procured a warrant, had Dean arrested, and committed to the jail of this county—where he now lies. He denies that he is the person who committed the murder; but, unfortunately for him, he has been identified as the murderer by another person than the one who had him apprehended. The Sheriff of Washington county has been officially informed of these facts; and Dean will probably soon be removed to that county to take his trial.

A New Trick.—It is said that an ingenious Yankee has contrived to copy a bank note on a stone, and then lithograph the notes to any quantity, by a chemical process. It is alleged that it is impossible to detect them from the original.

The Boston Transcript states that some of the Sophomore Class of Harvard University having injured the furniture of one of the public halls, President Quincy threatened to send the whole class to Concord. The next morning they evinced their contempt of his authority by hissing and scripping at prayers. The consequence was, public rebuke, and the dismissal of the class. On the order being announced, the other classes took part against the government, and the rebellion became general. At the last accounts from the seat of war, all studies were suspended.

Cholera.—A letter received from Fort Mitchell, Alabama, says the Boston Atlas, conveys the appalling intelligence of the almost total annihilation of the two military companies stationed at Fort Mitchell, by Cholera; all but fifteen were dead, and of those seven were sick; temperate and intemperate were alike attacked by the disease. Lieuts. Bryant, Allen, Graham, and Cloud, were among its victims. This fatal malady, says a Western paper, has resumed its desolating march in the Western country. A steamer on the Mississippi lost 23 out of 60 passengers. It has also re-appeared in Kanawha, Virginia, and several deaths have occurred.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "By Me."—It is a small matter, to be sure; but we nevertheless invite the careful attention of the reader to the message of President Jackson, published under the Congressional head on Saturday. There is one small word in that document, which speaks volumes. It is composed of two letters, forming the objective case of the personal pronoun I. Speaking of the late Convention for the settlement of sundry Spanish claims, the President says:— "This Convention has been ratified by ME, agreeably to the Constitution;" &c. Now, this assertion cannot be true, in any shape. The President cannot ratify a Convention, or Treaty, of himself.

The Constitution says—"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators concur." Now, if the President ratified the treaty himself, as he says he did, he did not do it agreeably to the Constitution. If, again, it was done by the President and Senate, it was not done by him. Nothing can be plainer. The truth, however, is, that the treaty was ratified in the usual manner; but the object of the Kitchen Cabinet is to sink the Senate. Hence the peculiar phraseology of this little Message, which was by no means accidental. "The Convention has been ratified by ME." Not a word of the Senate, the co-ordinate, and, in such matters, an indispensable branch of the Executive. "BY ME!" Every thing belongs to Andrew Jackson. It is my administration; my people; my public property; and more than all, my public treasury! Well, if the people are content—"DOWN WITH THE SENATE!" But mark! CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY WILL GO DOWN WITH IT.

MINERAL WATER.
PREPARED in Doct. Fahnestock's Patent Stone-ware Fountain, constantly kept during the season, at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
May 26.

DRUG STORE.
Zachariah Danner.
Begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. Henry Smyser, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty, PATENT MEDICINES, and in fact every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.
Gettysburg, May 26.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, to the building directly opposite Mr. Newman's Tavern, in West York-street, where he will constantly keep on hand, and make promptly to order, all kinds of Gentlemen and Ladies' **BOOTS and SHOES,** of the best materials, and at prices to suit the times. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and hopes to receive a continuance of their favors.

N. B. An **Apprentice** is wanted by him immediately. An active lad will meet with favorable terms.
DANIEL BALDWIN.
April 21.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infalible Worm-destroying Syrup.
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.
Wanted Immediately, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, **TWO APPRENTICES** TO THE **Coach-Trimming Business.** Boys from the country would be preferred.
JOHN GEISELMAN.
Gettysburg, May 5.

ORATION.
DELIVERED BEFORE THE Phreokosmian Society of Pennsylvania College, At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by **JOHN, JOHN REID,** For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, March 17.

NOTICE.
THOSE persons that have claims against the Estate of **JOHN MC GINLEY,** Esq. deceased, will please to present them to the Administrator, **JAMES MOORE.**
May 12.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees incurred within the County of Adams, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of September next. Sundry Deeds of Conveyance, Appointments of Guardians, as well as other Fees, remain unpaid. Payments to be made to the present occupants, who are by law authorized to receive the same.
JAMES DUNCAN.
Gettysburg, May 12.

DIVIDEND.
Bank of Gettysburg.
May 6, 1834.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a **DIVIDEND of Two per cent.** on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 14th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.
[May 12.]

SHEPHERD'S (formerly JUDKIN'S) Specific Ointment.
THE above valuable Medicine is sold genuine by the subscriber, who is **THE ONLY APPOINTED AGENT IN GETTYSBURG,** by the Proprietor, Mr. Charles Herston, near Frederick, Md.

S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
May 12.

N. B. None are genuine, except signed in the hand-writing of C. Herston.
The General Insurance Company of Maryland, With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,
HAVE opened an Office in Hagers-town, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.
Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE; Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS. This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.
JOHN DAVIS, Agent.
Nov. 18.

LANCASTER GLUE.
A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by **SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist.**
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town
LIVE OF STAGES.

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.
STOKTON & STOKES.
March 31.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, States, best Quills, ever-pointed Pens, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD

WISHES to inform his Friends & the Public generally, that he has again returned to his OLD STAND in Gettysburg, with a Splendid Stock of **FRESH GOODS,** as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS, QUEENSWARE,

Leighorn, Straw & Tuscan Bonnets,
SHOES, BOOTS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. with almost every other article in his line of business. He will receive in a few days, and constantly keep on hand, an assortment of

Hollow-Ware & Castings.
The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.
May 26.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Road Company,* will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 20th day of June next,* for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.
By order,
DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.
May 26.

"Franklin Repository" insert.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur.	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar.	" Mustic,
Esson Salt.	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Anatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Campbor,	" Asafetida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	" Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	" Isinglass,
Manoa,	" Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	" Spiritus Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	" Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	" Opium,
Do. Camomile,	" Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	" Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origonum,
Do. Root,	" Pulgic,
Borax,	" Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	" Magnesia,
British Oil,	" Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	" Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	" Oil Cajuput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Sassafras,
" Tartington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoo,	" Rosemary,
Coccolina,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guaiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of **Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.**

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.
May 26.

ARNOLD'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, May 26.

A LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Foreign Merchandise, **WITHIN** the county of Adams, agreeably to a certificate of the same furnished to me by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of said County, designating those who have taken out their License for one year from the 1st of May, 1834.

SEVENTH CLASS.
T. J. Cooper & Co. \$12-50
S. Fahnestock, 12 50
Dickey & Himes, 12 50
Henry Bittinger, 12 50

EIGHTH CLASS.
James Hixon, 10 00
R. Smith, 10 00
Wm. Reynolds, 10 00
Miller & Withrow, 10 00
Josiah Ross, 10 00
J. & E. Slothower, 10 00
Henry Sanders, 10 00
Morningstar & Alabough, 10 00
Henry Shriver, 10 00
Davis & Grover, 10 00
A. Vandyke & C. Stuck, 10 00
Simon Becker, 10 00
John Slothower, 10 00
John Wilson, 10 00
Anthony Popper, 10 00
Hugh McSherry, 10 00
William Hildebrand, 10 00
George Beck, 10 00
Henry H. Barnitz, 10 00
Joseph O. Thompson, 10 00

List of those who did not take out their Licenses on the 1st of May, 1834.

SEVENTH CLASS.
George Arnold, 12 50
Wm. Gardner, 12 50
John Miller, 12 50

EIGHTH CLASS.

Dr. J. Gilbert, 10 00
S. H. Buchler, 10 00
M. C. Clarkson, 10 00
Thomas Stephens, 10 00
John Johnston & Co. 10 00
John Myers, 10 00
Abraham King, 10 00
Daniel Hartman, 10 00
John Gourley, 10 00
David Sheets, (of John,) 10 00
Ezra Blythe, 10 00
Wm. Johnston, 10 00
D. G. Temple, 10 00
Enoch Simpson, 10 00
Henry Slifer, 10 00
Eusebius Owings, 10 00
Peter Majors, 10 00
Jacob Gardler, 10 00
Peter Epley, 10 00
John Houck, 10 00
John Marks & Co. 10 00
David White, 10 00
George Wilson, 10 00
John McKnight, 10 00
Jesse Houck, 10 00
Onoper and Odell, 10 00
Joseph Carl, 10 00
Jacob Fahnestock, 10 00
George Bang, 10 00
Jesse Dickey, 10 00
Michael Statter, 10 00
Joseph Miller, 10 00
Philip Miller, 10 00

All those who have not taken out their Licenses, will take notice, that agreeably to the duty of the Treasurer, he is compelled to institute suits against all delinquents who fail to take out License on or before the first day of June next.

N. B. All persons dealing as aforesaid who do not find their names on the above list, will do well forthwith to report themselves to the County Treasurer and obtain a License, or otherwise they will subject themselves to a fine and penalty.

WILLIAM LAUB, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, May 26, 1834.

LIQUID OPODELDOC.—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copaliva—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

FRESH SUPPLY.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a fresh supply of

SPRING GOODS, which they are enabled to sell cheap for Cash and Country Produce.
T. J. COOPER & CO.
May 19.

All those persons indebted to **Thomas J. Cooper,** will please to call and make payment, and save costs. He returns his thanks to those who attended to his last notice in October.